

Daily Rogue River Courier

An Independent Republican Newspaper. United Press Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

A. E. VOORHIES, Pub. and Prop.
WILFORD ALLEN, Editor.

Entered at the Grants Pass, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....3.00
Three Months.....1.50
One Month......50

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916.

OREGON WEATHER

Tonight and Tuesday partly cloudy and occasionally threatening; cooler east portion Tuesday; westerly winds.

ROUMANIA'S WAR DECLARATION.

Roumania's entrance into the great European conflict is prompted by a hope that in the readjustment that is to follow the culmination of the war she may annex territory to the north. She especially desires the Austrian provinces of Transylvania and Bukovina, each of which is partially inhabited by Roumanians. It is probable that King Ferdinand felt the time was ripe, and his taking up the gage of battle would indicate a belief upon the part of Roumania that the end of the war was approaching.

Recently a United Press correspondent obtained facts concerning the military strength of the Roumanian government, showing that the latest entrant into the war will bring much support to the allies, besides opening the way for the Russians to make a direct attack against the Austrians on the way to Vienna.

Roumania's entrance into the war places a thoroughly drilled and equipped army of nearly 600,000 men alongside the allies. Of the actual fighting value of the modern Roumanian army nothing definite can yet be told, as it has never been put to a test.

During the two recent Balkan wars Roumania, of all the Balkan states, alone kept out of the struggle. The organization and equipment of the Roumanian army has been praised by many experts. Roumania's military service is obligatory on all able-bodied men between 21 and 46 years of age. This gives the country 500,000 new soldiers a year and enables Roumania, out of a population of 7,000,000, to muster an army of over half a million.

Although Roumanian youths liable for military service do not begin duty until they are 21, as a matter of fact they are at the disposal of the minister of war after their nineteenth year. From the time they are 19 until they are 21 they are obliged to participate in target and gymnastic drills every Sunday from April 1 to November 30.

During the first seven years of military service the men belong to the active army. They then pass to the reserves, where they serve for 12 years, finally passing into the militia for the remainder of their service until they are 46. The militia is supposed to be liable for service only in maintaining internal order in the country and in guarding the railroads during war time.

This organization gives Roumania a total of 250,000 first line troops and about 400,000 reserves. The regular standing army consists of 5,000 officers, 1,000 military students, 100,000 troops, 25,000 horses, 600 cannon and 200 machine guns. Part of the army has been mobilized for some time near the Hungarian frontier.

The infantry organization of first line troops consists of 40 regiments, composed of three battalions of four companies each per regiment.

Each regiment has also an extra company at a depot, together with one section of two machine gun companies. There are also eighty battalions of reserves and twelve companies of gendarmes.

The cavalry consists of 10 regiments of Red Hussars and 10 regiments of Black Hussars. The cavalry regiments consist of four squadrons for service at the front and one squadron for depot work.

The New Post Toasties

8 for 25c

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate

3-Pound Tin 75c

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY
Packed by Kinney & Truax

KINNEY & TRUAX GROCERY

Quality First

ments of Black Hussars. The cavalry regiments consist of four squadrons for service at the front and one squadron for depot work.

The artillery consists of 20 regiments of first line troops, each regiment being composed of six batteries of four guns each. There are also 20 regiments of artillery reserves.

As the visiting business men from San Francisco looked over Grants Pass and its immediate vicinity as fully as their brief stay Saturday morning would permit, the thought oftenest expressed by them was regarding the irrigation situation. They wondered that the crystal flood of the Rogue was permitted to flow onward to the sea while the fertile acres that bordered the banks failed of their full production for lack of the life-giving fluid. That is the thing that most impresses the stranger. It is the thing that must be solved before the Rogue valley can come into its full possibilities.

NEW PROPOSAL TO RAILWAY HEADS

Washington, Aug. 28.—President Wilson today presented a new proposal to the railroads of the country by which he hopes to avert the threatened final break between the roads and the railroad brotherhoods and the inevitable industrial crisis that would follow.

It was this new plan of the president's, it became known this afternoon, that resulted in deferring the conference with the railroad presidents scheduled for 10 o'clock at the White House. It was likely to defer this conference again beyond the hour of 2:30, the new time set, it was indicated. It has become apparent that the president did not intend to hear the so-called "final terms" of the railway heads while he considered there was a possibility of obtaining radical changes in the terms.

If the present effort fails, the president will appeal to congress and, if possible, secure the passage of two laws that will delay and possibly avert the threatened strike and prevent a recurrence of such a situation.

President Wilson still stands pat on his demand for concession by the railroads of the principle of the eight-hour day. He is willing, however, that sufficient time should elapse before it is put into effect to enable a commission of five men to investigate and work out all details regarding

ing the application of the shorter hour day to railroad operation—a year if necessary.

From the first Wilson has been insistent on the eight-hour day, but the proposition communicated to the railroad executives today promises them all the time necessary to allow a thorough investigation of the short day operation. The president has been willing—and in this, it is learned today, he has been supported by the railroad employees—to let all details of the dispute with the exception of the eight-hour day, be left to arbitration. Thus far, however, the roads have not acceded to this, or any other of a score of suggestions submitted to them.

Thus, it appears probable, according to those in immediate touch with the negotiations, that the railroads will not yield to today's suggestion.

President Wilson has determined if negotiations fail to recommend the passage by this congress of the following measures:

A law similar to the Canadian disputes act, which averts all strikes and lockouts for one year, pending the investigation by a commission of all details incident to the dispute.

An eight-hour law for railroad employees—probably an amendment to the present 16-hour law—with features covering matters of overtime and other collateral details.

It was learned today the president feels keenly disappointed that the two sides of the pending dispute have been in the city more than two weeks and within a few blocks of each other, and that there have been no conferences between the railroads and the brotherhoods in an effort to assist him in reaching some satisfactory plan of settlement.

President Wilson, from the first, expressed willingness—even anxiety—to pass on any fair proposition either side might present to the other, in an effort to bring them together, but that thus far no such proposition has been made.

TIDE OF WAR IS THOUGHT TURNING

New York, Aug. 28.—Roumania's entrance into the European conflict emphasizes as its most significant fact the judgment of the Bucharest government that the tide of the war is turning, at least in the eastern area.

Roumania has waited with unusual patience for two years before deciding the central empires can not gain a victory in the Balkans; and the information in possession of Bucharest authorities must now be fairly conclusive, or the old policy of caution

would continue to dictate Roumania's attitude. Roumania's limitation of her declaration of war to Austria-Hungary is a bold bid to Bulgaria to remain passive before Roumania's territorial ambitions.

In effect, it is an intimation to the Bulgars that Roumania will not interfere with Bulgarian designs against Serbia if the Bulgars do not hamper Roumania's desire to conquer the Hungarian province of Transylvania.

The central empires will bring strong pressure to bear on Bulgaria to reject this proposal, but there is a chance that the Bulgars will play their hand cautiously.

There is no present possibility that Roumania's entrance into the war will open the Dardanelles and permit Russian grain to relieve the world scarcity of foodstuffs.

The Roumanians will not venture upon a roundabout campaign against Turkey, and even though Turkey declares war against Roumania the latter's attitude must be a defensive one against the Moslems.

It is not probable that Roumania for the present will engage in a major offensive anywhere except against Transylvania. There is a large Roumanian population in Transylvania and by directing all efforts in this direction the Roumanian campaign will gather impetus through the enthusiasm of racial rescue work.

The chief advantage of Roumania's entrance will go to Russia. The principal victim will be Hungary, whether in loss of territory or of men. Efforts to arrange a separate peace by the Hungarian government are by no means impossible developments of the situation.

ORGANIZE WOMAN VOTE FOR HUGHES

Chicago, Aug. 28.—A woman's national committee, built along the lines of the regular national committee, will be organized by republicans to organize feminine votes in the 12 western suffrage states for Hughes.

This was the announcement here today by James R. Garfield, of Ohio, chairman of the committee organizing women of the western suffrage states. A western woman will be made chairman and headquarters will be established in Chicago, said Garfield.

Frank Hitchcock, of New York, expected here today for a conference, will not arrive until probably Friday. A meeting of the general advisory board today prevented his departure.

Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, former mooser, brought reports that Kansas would elect the entire republican slate and give Hughes a majority of 80,000. Allen was on his way to Maine, where he will make a number of speeches.

Miss Frances Kellar, of New York, it was announced, will direct the work of women supporters of Hughes, who are not members of political organizations.

Democratic speakers will be in charge of J. Bruce Kramer, it was announced here today.

Illinois women voters who want information as to how to mark their ballots will be able to get it at democratic headquarters here. Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the women's bureau, opened a school here today for their benefit.

Letterheads at the Courier.

Location notices, Courier office.

"In the Country God Made and Man Forgot"

There will be horse RACES—

You follow with the speedy nag—GET BUSY

Ball Games, Dancing and other SPORTS

BAND MUSIC—EVERY DAY—HEAR THAT?

Bring your TENT and BED and utilize the FREE CAMPING GROUND

The Date.....September 2, 3, 4.

The Place.....Brookings, Curry County, Oregon.

The Event.....CHETCO COVE CARNIVAL

PORTLAND MARKETS

Portland, Aug. 26.—Today's market quotations were:

Wheat—Club, 1.20; bluestem, 1.28.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, 28.

Barley—Feed, 32.

Hogs—Best live, 9.85.

Prime steers, 7; fancy cows, 5.00; best calves, 7.50.

Spring lambs, 8.35.

Butter—City creamery, 34; country, 27.

Eggs—Selected local extras, 29 @ 31.

Hens, 15; broilers, 16 @ 17; geese, 10.

Copper, 28 1/2.

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS.

How Sothern Learned of the Deaths of Booth and McCullough.

It has been my fortune to encounter two rather startling coincidences in connection with the death of Mr. Booth and John McCullough.

The night that Edwin Booth died I was taking supper in the dining room of the Players' club with three friends. There were no other men in the club. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning. We, of course, knew that Mr. Booth was ill, but his death was not expected immediately. While we were talking over our meal suddenly every light in the club went out. My companions began to call for the waiter and protest loudly. From the darkness right at our elbows a voice, that of Mr. McCullough, the manager of the club, said: "Hush! Mr. Booth is dead."

The day Mr. McCullough died I happened to be studying the play of "Cymbeline." I was reading the song in act 4—

Fear no more the heat of the sun
Nor the furious winter's fangs.
Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home art gone and 'tween thy wages
Golden lads and girls all must
As chimney sweepers come to dust.

When a friend of mine opened the door of my room in the Sturtevant House and said, "McCullough's dead."—From "My Remembrances," by E. H. Sothern in Scribner's Magazine.

OLDEST LIVING THING.

Ancient Forest Giant That Towers in Sequoia National Park.

Towering a giant among giants, the oldest living thing that connects the present with the dim past majestic in its mien, its dignity and its world old experience, the General Sherman tree is the patriarch of the Sequoia National park of California.

This wonderful tree was already 2,000 years old when Christ was born. In the age when the known world was rocking in the throes of the Trojan wars and the time that history tells us marked the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt this greatest of Sequoia giants was a flourishing sapling of some twenty or thirty feet in height and truly under the especial care of the Creator, who held it safe from the lightning of his wrath as he did from the attacks of earthly enemies.

The General Sherman was discovered in 1879 by James Wolverton, a hunter, and named by him in honor of General William T. Sherman. It towers 279.9 feet into the sky, its base circumference is 102.8 feet, its greatest diameter 36.5 feet, and it has developed a diameter of 17.7 feet at a point 100 feet above the ground.—National Geographic Magazine.

From a City's Mountain Tops.

Upon the top of one of New York's man made mountains there is the same peaceful quiet as on any mountain top. No sound from the street below comes up this distance. Men on the sidewalks are infinitesimal dots, darting hither and yon. Looking down upon them, one is inclined to reflect what puny beings humans are and from this lofty point of view almost forgets his sympathy for their personal interests. Then comes the realization that this mountain was built by these puny beings from materials dug out of the earth in a crude state, purified, shaped and fastened together in a manner that will make it stand practically for all time, and then a feeling of reverence for the human brain—that God given boon which has made these things possible.—National Geographic Magazine.

Job printing of every description at the Courier office.

"See the Josephine County Caves"

For the accommodation of visitors to this most wondrous and beautiful piece of nature's underground work, CAVE CAMP has been established on Williams Creek, 27 miles from Grants Pass—at the junction of the auto road and government trail, ten miles from the Caves. The camp is equipped with floored tents, clean beds and bedding, mattresses and springs. Rates \$2.25 per day; special rates by the week. Saddle horses furnished on short notice. Telephone service.

Fishing, Recreation, Cool Refreshing
For transportation inquire Grants Pass Garage
FRANK M. SOUTH, Mgr.

AGED CATHOLIC PRIEST SUICIDES IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Rev. Ignatius Thomazin, 70 years old, Catholic priest of Albany, Minn., plunged to his death here today from the sixth floor of the Sherman hotel. He had been ill several months, it was said. His head struck the pole of a scavenger wagon and dashed out his brains. The horses on the wagon became startled and ran away.

Rev. Thomazin came here from St. Cloud, Minn., July 24. He was accompanied by Mrs. Martha McCloskey, his housekeeper, who also registered at the hotel. She declared the clergyman had become despondent because of his retirement from active church service because of his age. He planned to appeal to Archbishop Mundelein, it was said, for a new parish.

Says the Old Philosopher.

"We can't all be cap'ns, colonels and g'n'rals, my son," said the old philosopher. "Providence has so fixed it that somebody must lead and somebody must follow. The hittop looks good to us, but we're closer to the thunder up there, and if we can't stand steady on our feet it's mighty apt to shake us down."—Atlanta Constitution.

Fly swatters at Rogue River Hardware. 339

"Look Pa, How 'Gots-It' Works!"

Lifts Your Corn Right Off.
Never Fails.

"Dear in your life see a corn come out like that? Look at the true skin underneath—smooth as the palm of your hand!"



Well Now, Look at That! Off Comes That Pesky Corn as Slick as a Whistle.
The earth is blessed with the one, simple, painless, never-failing remedy that makes millions of corn-suffered people happy, and that's "GOTS-IT." Apply it in 3 seconds. It dries. Some people jab and dig at their corns with knives and razors—wrap their toes in packages with bandages or sticky tape, make them red and raw with salves. Nothing like this with "GOTS-IT." Your corn loosens—you lift it off. There's nothing to press on the corn, or hurt. Angels couldn't ask for more. Try it tonight on any corn, callus or wart. "GOTS-IT" is sold and recommended by druggists everywhere. See a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Grants Pass and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by George C. Sabin.

OMAHA HAS SMALLEST LIBRARY IN COUNTRY



The tiniest library in the country has just been discovered. Everything about it is little. It is less than sixteen feet square, none of the furniture is more than three feet high, and only little folk are admitted. The walls are lined with little white enamel bookshelves filled with books for little people.